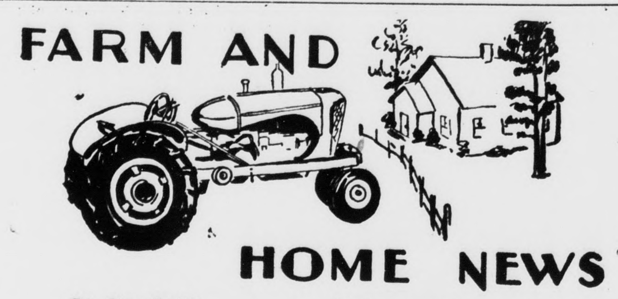
FARM AND HOME NEWS



By Jim Smith
Appomattox County Agent

Many home owners often ask the question, When should shade trees be fertilized? And what methods should be used for fertilization?

I might say that shade trees do benefit from applications of fertilizer as a more complete part of the treatment for disease control as a lack of plant nutrients is sometimes responsible for diseases in shade trees. High analysis commercial fertilizer such as a 10-6-4 may be used. A dosage of 2 pounds for each inch of diameter of the trunk when measured three feet above the ground is a satisfactory recommendation.

There are several methods of applying fertilizer. One is the use of small holes made in the ground beneath the branches of the tree. If this method is used, the average depth of the holes should be 24 inches, but the depth may vary from 8 inches in a heavy soil to 30 inches in light sandy soil. Naturally, different varieties of trees have different root depths, some being shallow, while others are deep. However, most of the roots will be between the depths mentioned above.

Fertilizer should not be placed near the trunk of the trees or near large roots, as injury may occur. Feeder roots usually extend as far as the branches of the tree. When making these holes in the ground, a crowbar is a handy tool for punching or enlarging the holes for a diameter of about 2 inches. Make the holes at regular intervals over the entire area beneath the branches so that uniform feeding may be possible. The holes should be placed from 2 to 4 feet apart. Usually it is best to begin on one side of a tree, beginning under the branch and going directly across until you have placed holes to the far side of the branch area. After the holes have been made, fertilizer should be placed in them immediately, using 1-2 to 1 pound or 1-2 to 1 pint of fertilizer per hole. If this amount of fertilizer does not fill the hole, the hole may be completely filled by using superphosphate or bone meal. This will provide enough phosphate to last for a long time. If the ground is dry, water should be added so that the fertilizer may go into solution and become readily available to the roots

Another method of applying fertilizer is mixing it with the top 4 to 12 inches of soil. This takes a lot of time and labor and in doing so injury may occur to the root area.

If this method is used, the soil should be thoroughly watered in order that the water soluble parts of the fertilizer might move deeper into the soil.

Another method that takes a little time but is not as effective as the other two mentioned, is applying the fertilizer uniformaly over the ground, when watering, to bring the plant nutrients down into the soil. However, where grass is present, this many times will injure the grass as the fertilizer will be too strong or where a good job is not done in watering and the tree receives no benefit from the fertilizer, only the grass receiving the application of fertilizer.

A problem may be found in using either of the last two methods, especially where the soil is sloping and watering is not very practical for the water would run off and carry much of the fertilizer with it. If this is the situation in your home ground plans should be made for watering very slowly over a long period of time.

You will find that most shade trees will benefit from an annual application of fertilizer. In the forest, this is not true as fallen leaves return the plant nutrients to the soil where they are again picked up by the tree. In our yards, however, leaves are usually raked and burned preventing the fertility from returning to the soil and thus to the tree.

Fertilizers may be applied from early spring until mid-summer or in the fall after the leaves have dropped but before the ground freezes. When early fall frosts are apt to occur, fertilizers should not be applied in late summer because of the danger of stimulating new growth so late in the season that the tree does not harden soon enough to withstand early frosts or winter cold.

Pasture Seeding

Fall pastures may be an economical way to save feed this winter. 100 pounds of livestock feed when from good permanent pasture costs only about about 50 to 60c. The same amount of lisestock feed from good alfalfa hay costs $2.50 to $3.00; and for a mixed dairy ration, about $5.00.

A system of pasture that provides at least 240 days of continuous grazing will cut milk-porducing costs about 1-4. Based on $75.00 per ton for dairy feed, your pastures will be worth 60 to 75c per cow per day.

Good pastures will also reduce your feed cost in raising pullets about 10%.

Many acres in Appomattox County not needed nor adapted to row crops because they are too steep or too wet would, however, grow good pastures.

An estimated 4½ to 5 million acres of land in Virginia now in pasture can be improved through proper fertilization and management, and in return will support 50 to 75% more livestock.

If you have some questions or need additional information about good pastures, there is a bulletin at the county agent's office, Bulletin 194, entitled "Good Pastures—Your Cheapest Feed." If you would like a copy, we will be glad to mail you one or give you one when you come by.

Parasites in Cattle

Some experimental work done in Georgia indicates that calves in dry-lot and those in dry-lot with limited grass are not as susceptible to internal parasites infestations as are pasture fed calves. If this is true, then we have a problem here in this county, as the majority of our cattle are pasture fattened. Larvae recovered from dry-lot calves in this test amounted to 25. The dry-lot with limited grass cavles showed 369, while pasture-fed calves showed 1,-926. These figures tell why farmers need to treat calves on pasture for internal parasites. If you have not treated your calves this year, whether they are dairy or beef, this should be done as soon as possible. When there is a severe infestation, the indication is shown by unthriftiness, dull, rough hair coats and scouring.

Two treatments are desirable, given about two weeks apart. Worms are worse during mid-summer and weaning time in calves and in the early spring in yearlings. Phenothiazine is the chemical used to control worms. Drench a 300 pound calf with 2 ounces, 400 pound calf with 4 ounces, 500 pound calf with 5 ounces, and 800 pound calf with 6 ounces. If drenching doesn't help the situation, on your farm, you should then give phenothiazine in the feed for about ten days at the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per calf. Wait a week, and then treat again for another ten days. Keep up this rest - treatment routine until the treatment is certain.

Culling Dairy Cattle

When pastures, hay and other feeds are plentiful, we often keep cattle in our herds that are not producing enough milk to pay for their feed or at least earn a reasonable profit for the owner. Cattle should therefore be culled closely to avoid wasting high quality feed on inferior producers.

Most good dairymen realize that efficient culling is a vital part of a good dairy set-up, if they expect to remain in the dairy business and receive a reasonable profit.

When culling, keep in mind that a cow which is not producing a pound of butterfat daily, that is 25 pounds of 4% milk, is not a good risk in this state.

Shy breeders that stay dry too long are good possibilities for the butchers, unless they have particular characteristics that you would like to retain in your flock.

Cows with udder trouble should also be carefully examined. Sometimes they are sources of infestation for other cattle.

Farm Elevators

Some farmers in this county may be interested in an elevator for thir farm. A farm elevator can be a real labor-saver if one that can do several jobs is secured. An elevator will transport bales of hay, sacks of grain and feed, and loose ears of corn, all cheaply and more efficiently than by hand.

Most elevators on the market work on the principle of moving, cleated belts and there are many sizes and designs on the market for most any need. They are built in different lengths to suit individual needs. When buying one, a good rule of thumb is to get one and one - half times as long as the height of the anticipated lift. For example, if a load must be raised 16 feet above the ground, get a 24-foot elevator.

Tobacco Soft-Rot

There has been some concern from flue-cured growers about leaves falling from one stick after they have been hung in the curing barn. The leaves seem to drop off just below where they are tied to the string. The trouble, of course, is soft rot in the barn and it is connected with damp, rainy weather. Loss is generally greater to tobacco that is put in the barn wet. This wet condition often comes from priming while leaves are wet with dew, or from priming in the rain.

Losses can be avoided or greatly reduced by providing adequate ventilation at the bottom and top of the barn, especially when tobacco is first housed and throughout the yellowing period. Putting too much tobacco on the sticks and crowding the sticks in the barn will also contribute to the development of soft rot.

Tobacco Roots

The majority of the tobacco has been harvested. If and when this is completed, the roots should be turned up and harrowed to remove the soil. Following this, seed to grass, and/or small grain.

Turning roots allows sunlight and other agents of nature to act on nematodes and other plant insects and diseases. Many of our tobacco root troubles could be partially controlled with this practice.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa should be cut for the last time in order that the plant might get 6 to 8 inches of growth before frost.

By cutting now, the plant may build up sufficient root reserves and become hardened before winter. This is just another way of maintaining a good stand.

Tobacco Plant Beds

Tobacco growers should begin now if they plan to chemically control weeds in the plant bed.

Select a well-drained location that has protection on the north and west and near a clean supply of water (free of tobacco disease organism). The narrow bed is the more practical, being easier to work, control insects and diseases and pulling plants.

Bed should be 2 yards wide and any reasonable length can be easily worked. Several beds of this width may be placed side by side with an 17-inch walkway between.

Growers usually plan to have 100 square yards for each 1 - 2 acres.

Farmers for many years have used calcium cyanamid with good results. A new material on the market called "Methyl Bromide" is an equally effective material. Not only does it control weeds but kills ringworms grubs and some soil-borne diseas fungi. The material is in the form of a gas. Therefore, a plastic cover is necessary. Details for using this material will not be given in this article, however, interested farmers may get information on method of application and source of supplies from this office.

When using cyanamid, prepare the seed bed. Broadcast evenly 1/2 the required amount of cynamid. Mix thoroughly to a depth of 3 inches with a disc harrow or cultivator type plow.

Level bed with drag ... rake. Apply the remaining ... mid and 1/2 pound of 18-20 ... phosphate per square yard ... superphosphate 100 square ... Work cyanamid and phosph... lightly with a garden rake ... er than one inch.

Ditch around bed to carry ... ter. Place a log or plank ... plant bed. Cut down any ... bed and apply at least 20... water per 100 square yards ... ing should be repeated if ... remains dry. Water is nece... start the action of the cyana...

Best dates for treatment ... ber 6-20. Latest October ... 1½ pounds cynamid on lig... and 1½-2 pounds on heavy ...

Richard D. Robinson

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1952 PLYMOUTH
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1949 CHEVROLET
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John Payne in

The Vanguished

Also Audie Murphy in

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SUNDAY & MONDAY — — September 18-19

Abbott & Costello Go to Mars

TUES., WED., THURS. — September 20-21-22

Doris Day-Ronald Reagan in

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Many Rivers To Cross
(Cinemascope)

WEDNESDAY & THUSRDAY September 21-22

Edmund Purdom-Jean Simmons in

EGYPTIAN
(Cinemascope)

...out Spring

...out Spring, Sept. 14.- Mr. and ... Norman Ferguson spent Sun... Richmond.

... Hunt Simms and William ... of Ohio and Mott Simms, of ... Mich., were guests last ... Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Cheat...

... Aubrey McFadden and ... and Mrs. Ernest Layne and ... Florence Griffin were guests ... Rachel McFadden and family ... Evergreen Sunday afternoon.

... and Mrs. Kenneth Jamerson ... moved into their new home.

... and Mrs. Russell Woodson ... several days last week at the ... Smokies.

... and Mrs. "Jack" Tureman ... daughters, of Richmond have ... visiting her parents, Mr. and ... W. E. Dickerson here.

... and Mrs. George Almond, of ... burg visited his parents here ... night.

...ED-FACED NEWSBOY

...uston, Texas.- A newspaper de... boy for The Press received ... complaints in a row from one ... customers. He had failed to ... the paper for three straight ... George Carmack, the editor ... paper.

...LLED IN CEMENT MIXER

... Leandro, Calif.- While visit... the Best Concrete Company ... Tesche, 15, climbed inside a ... mixer and was killed when ... machine started up acidentally. ... revolving blade killed him at ...

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VIRGINIA COUNTIES ARE PREPARING FOR 1957 OBSERVANCE

Williamsburg, Va.- Virginia's counties, cities and towns are going ahead, well in advance of the Jamestown Festival of 1957, with projects that should display historical attractions of the Old Dominion - some of them hitherto unrealized, as never before.

Refurblishing an old jail, restoring the earliest tobacco warehouse, excavating for traces of the earliest settlers—these are a few of the projects that will help tell the story of the 350 years between 1957 and the first permanent English settlement, at Jamestown in 1607.

Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr., chairman of the Virginia 350th Anniversary Commission, which has headquarters in Williamsburg, said he hoped that localities throughout the state would develop their existing attractions, and the new ones wherever possible, in anticipation of the Festival year when "all Virginia will be the exposition."

An interesting project is developing in Urbanna and Middlesex County, where the Ralph Wormley Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has begun work on restoring the oldest tobacco warehouse, on Urbanna Creek. Brigadier General Latane Montague has been appointed chairman of the restoration committee.

The Virginia Council meeting, at Jamestown in 1680, ordered the warehouse constructed. The statute specified that a "good and sufficient warehouse be built" on a tract of land to be bought from the estate of Ralph Wormley II, a member of the Council, who was then owner of the estate "Rosegill," which his father built in 1650.

The present building is a closed rather than open, shed-type warehouse. It was built two stories in height and was divided into separate rooms for weighing, packing and storing tobacco. Space was provided for the tobacco inspector. Curiously enough, Middlesex County, then so important in the trade, does not grow any tobacco today.

The building was purchased in 1938 by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities to prevent its removal to New York for the World's Fair. Carroll C. Chowning, of Urbanna, states that a start has been made toward removing plaster, wooden additions inside, and exterior paint that were not a part of the original building.

In Princess Anne County, another unusual project is taking place, under the sponsorship of the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, but whether it will produce visible exhibits during the year of the Jamestown Festival remains to be seen Nevertheless, it is regarded as a contribution to knowledge about the life of the Jamestown period.

In 1933 a road construction crew unearthed several skeletons in the Baylake section of the county on the shores of Lake Joyce near Pleasure House Creek. Floyd Painter and Lloyd Updike, two amateur archeologists, found surface evidences of refuse pits and Indian and early-English occupation. They persuaded Director John D. Hatch and the Museum to sponsor an excavation project which began last May.

Full assessment of their finds remains to be made, but examination of their findings by local authorities and by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington indicates that the site was occupied at least between 1635 and 1675, during the period when Jamestown was the capital of Virginia. Some of the material seems to date from as early as 1610, three years after Jamestown was founded.

The material includes farm implements, clay pipes, crockery, hardware and early bottles. Painter, Updike and their helpers, also unearthed the cellar of what appears to be a large (for that period) frame house.

One speculation is that the house may have been the "Grand Manor House" of Captain Adam Thoroughgood, who named Norfolk and changed the name of the Chesapean River to the Lynnhaven River because it reminded him of King's Lynn in Southern England. Thoroughgood, one of the earliest settlers of the area, held a grant of 5,300 acres on the Lynnhaven.

DRUG STORE BUSINESS OLD AS GREECE

The Smithsonian Instiition recently paid tribute to that typical American institution, the drug store. The Smithsonian has an exhibit showing man's long history in the drug dispensing business.

A visit to the exhibit, plus a side trip to the headquarters of the American Pharmaceutical Association, shows that some of the earliest writings, dating as far back as 3700 B. C., were prescriptions.

The Chinese and Egyptians were deeply interested in drugs. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, was a pharmacist. Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher, and natural scientist, also was a drug salesman.

Dioscorides marched right along with his fellow Romans in 100 A. D., but his job wasn't to fight the Barbarians, but to keep an eye on herbs that might work as medicines.

Not until the Eighth Century was there a store devoted chiefly to the peddling of drugs. It was located in Baghdad, and although it didn't sell greeting cards, shoe polish or sandwiches, it's considered the forerunner of the modern drugstore.

In this country, Giles Firmin, a Pilgrim father, was an apothecary. So was Dr. Edward Heldon, who had been Shakespeare's friend—and palbearer, before going to Virginia.

Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was, for his time, a skilled pharmacist.

Even patent medicines have a longer history than you might suspect. The first was Goddard's Drops, patented in England in 1624. They so impressed Charles II that he, anxious to be mankind's benefactor, paid Goddard $25,000 for the magic formula. One of the chief ingredients was human bones, and the stuff was thought to be good for the gout.

"Tuscarora Rice" was the first patent medicine in this country, in 1711. It was concocted by a Mrs. Masters, who said it could cure consumption.

Boston claims the first United States pharmacy, opened in 1646 by William Davies. And how did these early shops, with their rows of impressive bottles, turn into the catch-all drugstores of today?

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, of the Pharmaceutical Society, says there is logic in the steady progression. Even the apothecaries didn't deal exclusively in remedies for human ills. Dr. Fischelis says they handled many chemicals, including spices, putty and even paints.

Take the familiar drug store soda fountain.

"Soda water is made by putting sulphuric acid on bicarbonate of soda, a chemical process," Dr. Fischelis said. "Naturally soda water would be sold at drugstores..

"Or take the confectionary part of the business. It was only a small step from covering the bad taste of a pill with chocolate to selling plain chocolates."

Those early prescriptions, by the way, would tax the pharmacists of today. The Egyptians had one involving the fats of the horse, crocodile, hippopotamus, snake and ibex.

A lot of effort, no doubt, but worth the effort. It was considered just the thing to cure baldness.

The United States expedition that will travel to the South Pole in October, will transport thirty tons of equipment for each member aboard the seven ships of the Navy-controlled task force.

Chick Chats

The Best Cure is Prevention

Fall is "house-cleaning" time for your poultry house and equipment. It's the best opportunity that you have to prevent disease from occurring among your layers later this winter.

Alert poultrymen give the house a thorough going-over before they put any pullets inside. And those who do research on preventable diseases say disinfecting the house and equipment at this time is the best way to keep some of these diseases from cropping up later. Go over every nook and cranny of your house. Use hot water and a good disinfectant. Do the job in weather that is above 70 degrees if possible. This allows the disinfectant to do a better job. All of your feeders and waterers should be cleaned thoroughly and put out to dry.

Put in New Litter

You will, of course, want to put new litter in the house. It's taken for granted that we clean out all old droppings and filth in the corners that may harbor insects, pests, and other disease organisms. Put in about 3 inches of new litter, then you can add to it after the pullets are housed.

Care of this litter in your laying house is important in your control of diseases. It's a basic part of your laying house sanitation program. It should be stirred regularly: every day if it requires it. By stirring it and keeping it dry, it helps to keep exposure to diseases such as intestinal coccidiosis to a low level. Dampness of litter and dampness of the air in the poultry house are two winter problems that you always face. By proper insulation and ventilation, you can rid your laying house of dampness in the air.

On the other hand, you may have trouble with worms in your flock if you have a laying house that's too tight and dry. This condition creates warm air and high humidity. Both of these are favorable to the growth and development of worms. Should worms infest your laying flock while in the house, go ahead and worm them. A simple way is to use a good drinking water wormer that removes 95 per cent of the large roundworms consistently. This type of wormer has no adverse effect on egg production.

Sanitation in your laying house is a good practice against many diseases. It helps to prevent the deadly attacks of cholera, it tends to hold down the infectious spread of bluecomb. In the control of many poultry diseases, it is your best and only weapon. Use it daily for more healthy and disease-free layers.

Homemakers Items

An efficient farm kitchen layout will mean much less work for the often over-worked farm housewife. VPI home management specialists say.

The specialists list these **points to** consider in kitchen arrangements.

Counters are handy labor-savers. There should be one next to the opening side of the refrigerator door, one on at least one side of the kitchen range, and a counter or a drainboard at one side of the sink.

The sink, range, and refrigerator and their counters, should be concentrated in one location. Traffic should not flow through this "work triangle."

Doors can be space-wasters. More than two in a kitchen are unnecessary. Doors should never swing against the front of a kitchen cabinet or appliance.

Sinks and counter areas should be lighted by direct window light. Cabinets should not extend into corners along side the end of the range or refrigerator.

A direct route should extend from the kitchen to the dining and service areas, not a tiring detour.

Doors in kitchen corners take up valuable space that could be better used for cabinets. A properly swung door will not interfere with free use of any kitchen equipment.

The housewife should always remember, the specialists say, that good arrangement of equipment, utensils and suitable tools will save available time and motion in the kitchen, and will pay off in less backaches at the end of the day.

NO LICENSE FOR HER

Atlanta.- While taking a road test to obtain a driver's license recently, Mrs. Maude Pierce became excited making a curve, stepped on the accelerator instead of the brake and crashed into a parked car and a utility pole. The patrolman giving her the test, was hospitalized for head and hip injuries.

T. W. A. plans non-stop $80 cross-country flights.

Concord Rt. 2

Concord, Route 2.- We are having cool weather early.

The junior organizations of Hebron Baptist Church held their annual picnic at John P. Alvis' pond Saturday evening, with a good attendance.

Mrs. Colie Rock and infant son returned home from Virginia Baptist Hospital last Friday. Both doing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Drinkard Sr. and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Drinkard, Jr. visited relatives in Franklin Sunday.

Miss Mattie Wright and brother Raleigh visited their sister, Mrs. Rider and family in Danville Sunday.

Rev. Floy Cox and Mrs. Cox, of Madison Heights; Rev. Twyman Williams, of Appomattox, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Barbour, Charlestown, S. C., will be dinner guests tomorrow, Thursday, with Mrs. S. E. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kraus.

Roy Spindle has concluded a visit in the Anderson home.

Miss Carson Crawley, of Appomattox concluded a visit with her grandmother, Mrs. C. M. Stratton last week.

Locust Grove

Locust Grove, Sept. 14.- Mrs. Nathalie Robertson spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Scruggs.

Mrs. Mable Jones spent several days last week with Mrs. Willie Childers.

Those who attended the birthday dinner in honor of Willie Beale were Mr. and Mrs. James Beale, and daughters, Mary Ann and Karen; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Beale and Mr. John Megginson, of Lynchburg; Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Beale and daughter, Yvonne; Etta Beale, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Garrette. All wished him many more happy birthdays.

CLOVER HILL CLUB MEETS

Mrs. J. L. Torrence was hostess on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at an all - day meeting of the Clover Hill Home Demonstration Club. Her sister, Mrs. W. T. Covington, served as co-hostess.

A covered dish luncheon was served at noon and a business meeting was held in the afternoon. Mrs. Russell Conner, president, presided and gave a report on her reecnt trip to Blacksburg. Mrs. B. G. Anderson, home agent, presented a list of suggestions for the demonstrations next year and asked the club to check any they wished to have, or to add more. These suggestions will be voted on at the County Planning Committee meeting in October. The Nominating Committee submitted the following slate of officers for 1956, and they were elected:

President, Mrs. Russell Conner
Vice-president, Mrs. Pearl Mitchell
Secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Mildred Richardson
Federation Goal leader, Mrs. Christine Whitehead
Program Development leader, Mrs. Anne Smith
Food leaders: Mrs. Lorraine Torrence and Mrs. Verna Conner.
Housing leaders: Mrs. Laura Richardson, Mrs. L. W. Carter and Mrs. J. L. Torrence.
Clothing leaders: Mrs. T. H. Trent and Mrs. A. F. Godsey.

Mrs. Mildred Richardson, of the Federation Goal Committee, gave a condensed list of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as approved by the United Nations Assembly Dec. 10, 1948.

Mrs. Anderson assisted the leader in giving the demonstration on "The Cheerful Dining Room."

"Place Settings - Good Design" will be the subject of the demonstration for October. This will be a night meeting and each member is asked to bring a plate, a cup and saucer, salad plate, mat, and napkin, and perhaps a centerpiece. The place of meeting will be announced later.

Christmas card samples were shown and orders taken. All members are asked to buy their cards through the club.

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Pride of Virginia HERRING ROE .... 15 oz.	29c
Pillsbury HOT ROLL MIX	29c
Carnation INSTANT DRY MILK	29c
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Clover Farm ROYAL ANN CHERRIES	29c
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COCOANUT BONBON	29c
ORANGE SLICES	29c

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California Red Malaga GRAPES .... 2 lbs.	25c
Crisp, Crunchy CARROTS 2 1-lb. cello	25c

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Hormel Choice BEEF POT ROAST lb.	39c
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OLIVE LOAF
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TASTY LOAF
LIVER LOAF
4 for .98

BEEF LIVER .... lb.	29c
CHOICE RIB STEAK .... lb.	39c
CHOICE T-BONE STEAK .... lb.	69c
CHOICE CUBE STEAK .... lb.	79c

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PORK LIVER .... lb.	29c
Hormel's PICNICS Skin Removed, lb.	49c
Swift's Premium PICNICS ...... lb.	49c
Armour & Green Hill PICNICS .. lb.	39c
Minnesota SLICED BACON .... lb.	59c
Jamestown SLICED BACON .... lb.	59c
2 lbs.	$1.00
SMOKED HOG JOWL .... lb.	29c
THICK FAT BACK .... lb.	19c
BOSTON BUTTS Steak or Roast .. lb.	45c

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50 LB. BAG **93c**

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